



The Thirteenth Anniversary of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va.

When President Davis had finished his great work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," in which he demonstrated with the hand of a master, and by an argument which can never be answered, the justice of the South's contention, the question arose in his mind: To whom should it be dedicated?

He might well have dedicated it to the great leader of our armies—the majestic Lee—of consummate genius, confessedly "the very greatest of all great captains of the English-speaking peoples." He might well have dedicated it to that "Thunderbolt of War," Stonewall Jackson, whose terrific stroke upon the flank of Hooker's army at Chancellorsville crushed it to atoms, and whose fall shocked our Southland to its remotest border; or to that incomparable Army of Northern Virginia, so famous for its "looming battlements fringed with fire," and the South would have responded with a loud Amen. But Davis was not the man to be swayed by such considerations. He was the Hebrew gives it, the "voice of gentle stillness," the voice of the beloved women of the stricken South, whose heroic devotion and sublime fidelity marked them as the truest and most unselfish of our people's memories.

In the following paper by Miss Isabel Maury, house regent of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, as yet composed of the members of the South, and a few gentlemen among the number of life members. The fee for life membership is \$10. This goes to the endowment fund.

The museum was opened February 22, 1896, with appropriate ceremonies—a perfectly empty house, just from the hands of the builders, who had made it fire-proof, preserving the house in its integrity.

The De Ranne collection, made by Mrs. Mary De Ranne, of Savannah, Ga., a most valuable collection of manuscript papers, books, etc., etc., in cedar chests, were in the vault of a bank in Richmond, having been bequeathed by Mrs. De Ranne's son, Everard De Ranne, to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society several years before

the museum was in a condition to receive it. A few other memorials, manuscripts, papers, books, etc., etc., that had been given, were being cared for by private individuals—until the museum was ready for them to be deposited. This was the nucleus of the very valuable and large collection of today.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society realized the importance of collecting and preserving every manuscript, every paper, book, etc., etc., relating to the preservation of history, had been destroyed and lost that unless the fragments that remain be sought, be found, be preserved, this people—the Southern people—will go down to posterity (to put it mildly) portrayed. Read what Dr. J. L. M. Curry says on the subject:

"To collect material for correct history, so vital to our Southland, is the motive, the inspiration of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. What has been accomplished by these intelligent, untiring and faithful women is a work unique in the world's history—I mean the voluntary work of women for the preservation of history—and what they have accomplished in thirteen years is without a parallel."

When the work (the obtaining and setting apart for this purpose the White House of the Confederacy) was first suggested by Mrs. Joseph Bryan, she was sustained in her judgment by others. Phoenix-like sprung up this society in a day. Without money, they set to work to devise ways and means to obtain it. The society went courageously forward with the single resource—firm faith that they would succeed. So important, so noble, so vital a work knew no such word as fail; and, and being, obtained by small donations (hard work often of the Daughters of the Confederacy), membership fees, door fees and very successful hazards.

When manuscripts, papers, books, etc., etc., had sufficiently accumulated to require attention, a library committee was appointed. The work of the committee, the committee the Historical Manuscript Commission was formed. Dr. Douglas Freeman, of Johns Hopkins University, coming in contact with the work just then, at the suggestion of some members of the society, offered to compile a calendar of the papers in the museum. This calendar has been published, and is now finding its way to the most important libraries in the United States and England. Dr. Freeman has given not only his knowledge of the best way to arrange these papers, but has contributed his own work, from time to time, for two years. The calendar is the beginning of the publication of the papers in the museum.

In speaking of this work Dr. Freeman said: "I have visited most of the public collections of archives in this country, and it is safe to say in none is a more careful painstaking preservation of manuscripts, papers, books, etc., than in the Confederate Museum. No paper is deemed too unimportant to receive the closest attention. Mr. Leander, of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., was here (getting data) two years ago, and he expressed himself as did Dr. Freeman.

When the American Historical Association met in Richmond December 28-31, visiting the museum, their expressions of what they saw was most gratifying and inspiring. One of these gentlemen turned to me and said: "No trash here. I thought he was sarcastic; he then looked grave, and said: 'I mean what I say: I am professor of history at the Columbia University, New York, and ought to know whereof I speak. You have no trash; what you think unimportant the generations ahead will be struggling to get. Take care of every scrap of the pen.'"

I said to several others: "Gentlemen, we wish a candid criticism of our historical collection, of the value of this collection." Most valuable of the unanimous reply. Then some of them asked:

"What appropriations have been made for this work?" The reply: "The hearts, the brains, the hands of the women of the South." The South Carolina Legislature, through the influence of Mrs. Hampton (now Mrs. Randolph Tucker), has appropriated \$500, which is now in charge of the South Carolina Vice Regent, Mrs. W. R. Cox, for the endowment of the South Carolina room. This is the only appropriation from the States made.

I wish to emphasize the fact that the society is free of debt; it has a small bank account, and has begun—barely begun—an endowment fund, which we ardently hope will be augmented by men who appreciate this important work.

WOULD RETURN FLAGS.
Gov. Harmon May Be Enjoyed From Retiring Confederate Emblems.
A Cincinnati, Ohio, telegram of March 25 says: Governor Harmon is going to have difficulty in carrying out his orders that Confederate flags captured by the Fourth Ohio Volunteers be returned the South. To-day Captain J. I. King conferred with Postmaster Monfort, past commander of Ohio, and they decided to write President McKinley, asking him to take immediate steps to prevent such action, and to get out an injunction if necessary.

For six years I was severely troubled with a bad skin disease, located on the back and arms. The trouble would appear in the form of small yellow blisters, characterized by very severe itching. I tried various remedies, but nothing did me any good. Becoming discouraged, I left off all this treatment and about a year ago I began to improve. One day I decided to give this medicine a trial, and I used it for a few days. It was a relief. I had a bad case of Eczema, it being especially severe on the right hand. I was hardly able to use my hand in my work. I tried a great many things, but could get no relief, but was unable to do so until I read of S. S. S. and determined to give it a trial. I used several bottles and it cured the trouble entirely. S. S. S. put my blood in fine shape and I feel as if I was a new man. I had a bad case of Eczema, it being especially severe on the right hand. I was hardly able to use my hand in my work. I tried a great many things, but could get no relief, but was unable to do so until I read of S. S. S. and determined to give it a trial. I used several bottles and it cured the trouble entirely. S. S. S. put my blood in fine shape and I feel as if I was a new man.

For four years I suffered severely with Weeping Eczema, located on the back and arms, both inside and out, and extended as far up as the wrists. I was under treatment most all the time, but could get no relief. One of two of my physicians said it was as bad a case of Eczema as they ever saw. I used several bottles of S. S. S. and it cured the trouble entirely. I had a bad case of Eczema, it being especially severe on the right hand. I was hardly able to use my hand in my work. I tried a great many things, but could get no relief, but was unable to do so until I read of S. S. S. and determined to give it a trial. I used several bottles and it cured the trouble entirely. S. S. S. put my blood in fine shape and I feel as if I was a new man.

S. S. S. cures Skin Diseases of every kind by neutralizing the acids and removing all humors from the blood. S. S. S. cools the acid-heated circulation, builds it up to its normal strength and thickness, multiplies its rich, nutritious corpuscles, and adds to its purity in every way. Then the skin, instead of being irritated and inflamed by sour impurities, is nourished, soothed and softened by this cooling, healthy stream of blood. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and therein lies its ability to cure skin diseases. The trouble cannot remain when the cause has been removed, and S. S. S. will certainly remove the cause. It cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, pimples, boils, blackheads, etc., and all eruptions of the skin. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free.

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(Continued in Next Sunday's Times-Dispatch.)

order because it is the intention of my people to erect a monument to Captain Wirz, "the only Confederate hanged at the close of the war." (The above appears in the article under quotation marks. It is only fair that you should have the credit for it.)

Did you really wish to hang us all because you thought it safe to go rid of us that way? We could not defend ourselves—or do you for one moment think that anything you can do or say will prevent the monument being erected?

Now try and be honest, and see if you can find any single reason why Captain Wirz should have been hanged. I call it about as cold-blooded a murder as was ever committed. It was necessary to hang the eyes of the world, and poor Wirz was made a martyr.

Wirz was a white-winged angel compared with some to whom you have erected monuments. What did he do? Did you expect him to keep an up-to-date hotel, from which one could go and come at pleasure; to provide rations that were not to be had for the soldiers in the field, or the women and children at home? Did you think he could supply medicines, whenever port was closed to us, and we could not get them. Nor would your government supply them to save the lives that you appear to care so much for?

Was it his fault that your government would not exchange prisoners? Did he keep them there, or your own government?

They were offered times without number first to exchange prisoners man for man, but your government placed a higher value on the Confederate prisoners they held. The proportion for exchange was increased, but the value of the Confederates went up in the eyes of your officials, and this offer was declined. Afterwards, when we found that we could neither feed them or minister to your sick by reason of your refusal to supply the medicines, from humane motives they were offered to you if you would only send and get them. Did you ever accept this offer?

Your officials cared nothing for your people who were in prison—while they lived they helped to consume what little we had. If they were brought back to you maimed or sick you would have to care for them, your hospitals and the rest of your people would be the poorer men; they had served your purpose; you could draw from the whole world men who could pass the medical examiner; why should you consider these worse than useless men? No, but to let you own people, who were near and dear to these poor men, you must charge their cold-blooded murder to poor Wirz to cover up the responsibility of your own officials. As the fact of your being so responsible must not go into history, Wirz must be hanged.

The writer knows whereof he speaks, having been under the fostering care of the government at Point Lookout, where he was held for a year before the world and compare the conditions that existed at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, Camp Chase and other of your prisons, with Andersonville as a haven of rest. In all that has been published in the last forty-four years by your people I have never seen or heard of this little incident being mentioned. Didn't you know it? You did not want to know it? You think after all the years that have passed since 1865, that we can be honest to ourselves and settle for all time this bloody shirt business? You have with you men as honest and fair-minded as we have—

men who will tell the truth if the heavens fall. Let us select one such man each from our respective sections; the two to select the third man; let them take the prison records and the evidence that can be honestly obtained, and under their verdict we will stand by it—will we not?

True history is giving all the truth to the world. You are only fooling your own people—not ours. Why do you do it?

This is written in sorrow—not in anger—but in God's name stop this bloody shirt business. It's unworthy of men.

It has been the pleasure of the writer to meet and know many of the soldiers of the Northern side—some of my warmest friends are among that number—but they are not bloody shirt wavers.

When the Hon. A. M. Kelley, of this city (who was bought a prisoner at Point Lookout), was appointed Minister to Austria by President Cleveland an article appeared in one of your numerous G. A. R. papers in opposition because he had been a Confederate soldier. This article was signed by one (name forgotten) who claimed to be the chairman of the G. A. R. prison committee. From the position he occupied I concluded that he at least should not be at this bidding. I asked him for a comparison—taking either Point Lookout or Fort Delaware—with Andersonville. I am happy to say I found him honest his only reply being: "There was much suffering at both places."

W. MEK. EVANS,
Parker Battery, Alexander's Artillery Battalion, Longstreet's Corps, A. N. V.

The hanging of Captain Wirz was one of the blackest crimes of which any government was ever guilty, and the recollection of it, like Banquo's ghost, will not fade out of the mind of those who were in any way responsible for it. The following extract from President Davis's address in behalf of the Southern Historical Society of New Orleans is a fit supplement to Comrade Evans's letter to Captain King:

"It is a burning shame that the slander was ever circulated which imputed to us cruelty to those who were in our power. Our people have collected and published on this subject to convince any fair, disinterested mind, but let us not stop until the facts have been so established that never more malignity and shame and falsehood can fall to be silenced and abashed. Let the testimony of reliable persons who were in our prisons be taken, especially the evidence of those who came to me as a delegation from the prisoners at Andersonville, and whom I sent on parole to Washington to plead for the execution of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. In due time they came back to report that they could not get an audience. Their conduct in observing their parole proved their honorable character, and must entitle them to credence. Let these and all other pertinent facts be added to the testimony already of record, so that the odious accusation about Andersonville shall not be thrown in the faces of our children and our children's children."

All honor to the noble Georgia woman who was about to erect a monument in honor and memory of Captain Wirz, the Confederate martyr.

R. W. H.

Acknowledgment.
Our friend and comrade, Captain Fred M. Colston, of Baltimore, has sent us an article in regard to the "Marylanders in the Confederate Army," and also the "Recollections of the Burning of Chambersburg," by Lieutenant Fielder C. Slingluff, of the First Maryland Cavalry. Comrade Slingluff has long been, and still is, a prominent member of the Baltimore and the Maryland Club. We have known him for nearly half a century as a man of the highest character and unquestionable veracity, and we feel sure the readers of the Confederate Column will be pleased to read his valuable contribution to the history of this retaliatory measure, which Northern writers have described in the fairest and more virulent terms.

These articles will soon appear in the Confederate Column.

R. W. H.

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The First Man to Reach Dahlgren After He Was Killed.

The publication of Comrade Walker's romantic story of Colonel Dahlgren's visit to Hanover county and the city of Richmond as a spy was not intended to invite communications in regard to the Dahlgren raid, and the details of which have been published heretofore; but Dr. B. H. Walker, of Norfolk, formerly of King and Queen county, one of three men now living who was present when Dahlgren was killed, and whose recollection of the facts is still fresh, sends us an account of it, which will be found interesting.

R. W. H.

Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1909.

Editor of the Confederate Column.
Sir—In your issue of March 21 (Sunday) is an article relating to Colonel Ulrich Dahlgren, which has interested me very much, as I was intimately connected with the events of that night, and with his raid and death. My object in writing is to get in communication with the author of that article and to correct some inaccuracies in his letter.

It is true that Lieutenant Pollard and his command did follow in the rear of Dahlgren's command and killed one near Brimstone Church, but in the night, which occurred at night near Mantua Pike. Lieutenant Pollard was not present, but the men feared, under the command of R. H. Bagby, D. D., and the regular soldiers present were put under the command of Captain Campbell Fox, commanding the King and Queen Cavalry, which was afterwards killed at York Tavern. The night light only Dahlgren was killed. A man named Gentis was severely wounded through the knee joint, whom I took to my home and treated through the night, and the men feared, under the command of R. H. Bagby, D. D., and the regular soldiers present were put under the command of Captain Campbell Fox, commanding the King and Queen Cavalry, which was afterwards killed at York Tavern. The night light only Dahlgren was killed. 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